

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

VOLUME 8. NO. 46.

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1918.

WHOLE NUMBER 410.

GUMPTION,

Which is plain Common Sense, in United States language, without Educational Furbelows.
BY L. T. HOVERMALE.

About Some Matters of Food Regulations.

In regard to the Food Administration in this county I have a few words to say that are somewhat personal. In the first place, let me say that I am serving as Food Administrator without a cent salary or compensation. I do this as a patriotic duty, and do it willingly although the duties take a considerable portion of my time. As my duties are principally the enforcing the prices and quantity of sales of food products, it is with the merchants that I have to deal mostly. And as there are ninety merchants in Morgan county, the furnishing them with the various rulings of the Food Administration involves a correspondence of such magnitude that it would require more time than can be crowded in the 24 hours to properly attend to it. Consequently, I have decided to make all announcements and rulings public through the Licking Valley Courier. Notice of my decision to do this will be mailed to each merchant, and after that time they must depend on the announcements through the paper for their guidance.

There has arisen a confusion of ideas as to the sale of flour. Here are the only ways that are permitted: First, a pound of cornmeal, or other flour substitutes, must be sold with each pound of flour, unless, Second, the customer has had ground from his own corn, or has purchased elsewhere, and has for immediate use, meal, or other flour substitutes, for each pound of flour purchased. And the purchaser must sign a certificate to that effect.

I want, especially, to call the attention of the merchants to the fact that it is a violation of the law, by both merchant and customer, to take or give a certificate unless there has been an actual sale of flour. Nor can the meal, or other substitutes, be balanced against more than one purchase of flour. A pound of substitutes must be consumed for each pound of flour.

From the number of certificates that are coming to me for endorsement I am forced to the conclusion that the merchants are taking certificates when no sale of flour is made. If flour has been sold to balance all the certificates turned in, Morgan county has not been conserving flour. However, in the future I shall demand that the merchant turning in certificates must certify to me that each pound of substitutes represented in the certificates has been balanced by the actual sale and delivery of a pound of flour.

For the information of the public I will state that if the customer has had meal ground or has purchased it elsewhere he can not be forced to purchase a substitute in order to buy flour; but the merchant may refuse to sell flour to any one in excess of six pounds per month for each member of the family, hired help or boarders regularly eating to be reckoned as members of the family. In other words, the regulations require that no family shall use more than six pounds of flour per month for each member of the family.

Much of the effectiveness of the food conservation depends upon the patriotism of the people. These are times when the people should do the things required by the Food Administration voluntarily. These regulations are necessary to the winning of the war. If the war is to be won we must all make sacrifices and should do so gladly. The man or woman who refuses to observe the wheatless days or observes them grudgingly, is not thoroughly patriotic. We should eagerly and willingly do these things. After all, how insignificant are these little sacrifices. What is the eating of the wholesome, palatable cornbread for your breakfast instead of biscuit, two days in each week, compared to the sacrifices our soldiers are making? My boy in France writes me letters that are cheerful and lively, but when he wrote, "Dad, write me ALL the home news," and inquires when the boys from Morgan county—his friends and acquaintances—would be called, he unconsciously revealed to me his longings, and when I remember that he went voluntarily at nineteen years of age because he felt that his country needed him, I feel ashamed that I can do so little. Every father should, and doubtless does, feel this laudable pride in their soldier sons. Next to being a soldier in this war, being the father of a soldier is the next honor, and we should be ashamed if we are not willing to do all we can to aid them. When asking my permission to enlist my boy said, "My country needs me, and I am strong and able to go." That argument was unanswerable. I had to yield. Do we who are called upon to do the things that are necessary to enable our boys to win, feel that call: "My country needs me." If we feel that our country needs us we will have that determination to do our part, no matter what it may be. I have no patience with that phrase, "do your bit." Bit means little. Every man who has sensed the tremendous issues at stake in this war feels anxious to do his ALL to help win the war.

U. S. Must Cut Use Of Wheat by One-Half

America Consumed 42,000,000 Bushels Monthly. From Now Until Harvest Must Use Only 21,000,000.

RATION PER PERSON IS 1½ POUNDS OF WHEAT PRODUCTS WEEKLY

Military Necessity Calls for Greater Sacrifice Here—Allied War Bread Must Be Maintained—Our Soldiers and Sailors to Have Full Allowance.

If we are to furnish the Allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest, and this is a military necessity, we must reduce our monthly consumption to 21,000,000 bushels a month, as against our normal consumption of about 42,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent. of our normal consumption. This is the situation as set forth by the U. S. Food Administration at Washington. Reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases, leaves for general consumption approximately 1½ pounds of wheat products weekly per person. The Food Administration's statement continues: Many of our consumers are dependent upon bakers' bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore, requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal breads baked in the household. Our army and navy require a full allowance. The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products than can the poor. In addition, our population in the agricultural districts, where the other cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of breads from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial populations.

With improved transportation conditions we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We also have in the spring months a surplus of milk, and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The drain on rye and barley, as substitutes, has already greatly exhausted the supply of these grains.

To effect the needed saving of wheat we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people and we ask that the following rules shall be observed:

1. Householders to use not to exceed a total of 1½ pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than 1½ pounds of a variety bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, all combined.

2. Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week, Monday and Wednesday, as at present. In addition thereto, not to serve to any one guest at any one meal an aggregate of breadstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour. No wheat products to be served unless specially ordered. Public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products for each ninety meals served, thus conforming with the limitations requested of the households.

3. Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town customer at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time, and in no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.

4. We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of Victory bread sold, by delivery of the three-quarter pound loaf where one pound was sold before, and corresponding proportions in other weights. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond 70 per cent. of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March 1.

5. Manufacturers of wheat products for non-food purposes should cease such use entirely.

6. There is no limit upon the use of other cereals, flours, and meals, corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, etc.

Many thousand families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever, except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction. There is no reason why all of the American people who are able to cook in their own households cannot substitute perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than one and one-half pounds a week, and we specially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional programme in order that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes.

In order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the allies and our own army, we propose to supplement the voluntary co-operation of the public by a further limitation of distribution, and we shall place which will be adjusted from time to time to secure as nearly equitable distribution as possible. With the arrival of harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions. Until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice and co-operation of the distributing trades.

ALLIED FOOD SHIPMENTS REACH LARGE TOTAL.

A general idea of the quantity of food sent to European allies by the United States from July 1, 1914, to January 1, 1918, is given by figures just announced by the U. S. Food Administration. In that period the United States has furnished complete yearly rations for 37,100,000 people. In addition there was enough extra protein to supply this portion of the diet for 22,104,570 additional men.

The total export of wheat and wheat flour to the three principal allies is equivalent to about 284,000,000 bushels. Pork exports for the 3½ years amounted to almost 2,000,000,000 pounds. Exports of fresh beef totaled 448,484,400 pounds. The amount of food exported to Russia is negligible compared with that sent to the western allies.

* ONLY AMERICA CAN HELP. *

* "On your side are boundless supplies of men, food, and material; on this side a boundless demand for their help."

* "Our men are war-weary and their nerves have been strained by more than three years of hard, relentless toil."

* "Our position is critical, particularly until the next harvest, but the United States can save us."

* "You Americans have the men, the skill, and the material to save the allied cause."

* SIR JOSEPH MACLAY
* British Shipping Controller

Patriotic Morgan County.

In the Third Liberty Loan Morgan county was allotted as her share of the work, \$40,000.00. But she did not stop at that. She went over the top and subscribed for nearly fifty per cent. more than her allotment, or nearly \$60,000.00. This is the spirit that animates the citizens of this county.

While every one engaged is entitled to due credit it is well to give to those who had the work in charge full credit for their endeavors. L. Y. Redwine, as Chairman of the Speakers Bureau did his full duty in getting the matter before the public, and he and others took the stump to explain the work. In the week drive that was made Mr. Redwine, Mr. S. M. Nickell, accompanied by Mr. Custer Jones and W. D. Archibald and Mrs. Martha D. Womack, made Liberty Loan speeches at almost every neighborhood in the county and it is due to the work of this patriotic team that the county oversubscribed its quota.

The Courier is proud of Morgan county, proud of these patriotic men and women, and proud of the aid that it rendered in the work of selling bonds.

W. S. S. Campaign Launched.

The following telegram was received by W. D. Archibald, Chairman of the War Savings Stamps Sales Committee for Morgan county:

"Louisville, Ky.

W. D. Archibald,

West Liberty, Ky.

At Lexington, Friday, May 10, meeting of county chairmen will be held at Phoenix Hotel at 1 p. m. Washington representative will be present. Wire me immediately if you can come. Meeting very important.

JAMES P. BROWN,
State Director War Savings Stamps for Ky."

Mr. Archibald will attend the meeting.

He's "Abroad" at Present.

Swiss newspapers received at New York City contain the following news item from Berlin:

"Bank Director Franz Von Rintelen has withdrawn from the Board of Directors of the German Beer Brewing Company at Berlin. Herr von Rintelen is abroad at present."

Yes, von Rintelen is "abroad." He is serving a term in the Federal penitentiary for plotting against the United States. Thus does the rulers of Germany deceive their own people. It is a part of their "kultur."

Mesdames Womack and Fitzpatrick Entertain.

Mrs. Martha D. Womack and Mrs. Lula D. Fitzpatrick entertained at their home on Main street Monday evening in honor of the members of Mrs. Womack's Sunday School class who have joined the colors, and of the members of the High School graduating class.

Quite a crowd was present and an enjoyable evening spent.

Dr. Collier Organizing.

Dr. S. R. Collier, member of the State Council of National Defense, organized the Elliott county Council Friday. He left Monday for Jackson and Canton to perfect the organization in the counties of Breathitt and Wolfe. Doctor will devote most of his time to the work until the eastern part of the State is thoroughly organized.

Throughout England 102 daily newspapers have been forced to increase their prices, and 676 weekly papers have followed suit. The monthly magazines selling before the war at 9 cents now cost 16 to 18 cents. The cost of novels and books has largely increased, even the popular and widely sold classics having risen from 50 to 100 per cent.

REGISTER AND SUBSCRIPTION

ACCOUNTS.

Third Liberty Loan.

Morgan County.

SINCE LAST WEEK

W. A. Testerman	100
F. P. Wilson	100
W. P. Lacy	100
James C. Perkins	50
J. B. Howard	50
H. Cullett	250
Mary E. Stacy	50
William Anderson Lacy	50
W. H. Stacy	50
Alex. Whiteaker	100
Patrick Henry	50
Heger Henry	50
William Mathew Wells	100
Pearl Hancy	100
George Hancy	100
S. H. Ratliff	50
Subscriptions at Salem:	
David Cox	500
S. Monroe Nickell	150
Howard H. Nickell	50
G. C. Byrd	100
Miss Myrtle Nickell	50
Miss Rose Risner	50
A. C. Smith	50
W. M. Powell	100
F. M. Walter	100
McGarvey Harper	50
Nelson P. Chaney	100
Mary Walter	50
J. W. Hancy	100
Holly Walters	50
Preston Castle	50
Miss Belle Trimble	50
E. C. Trimble	100
A. T. Walter	100
H. M. Walter	100
J. H. Castle	100
J. W. Henry, West Liberty	100
Mary Catherine Nickell, Quicksand	50
W. H. Easterling, Ebon	200
M. K. Henry, Licking River	50
John L. Ferguson, Greer	50
J. F. Lykins Jr., Cannel City	100
H. B. Lykins, Cannel City	100
Morgan Co. National Bank, Cannel City, additional	1250
Total for county, \$56,000	
140 per cent of allotment	

Holy Roller Held at Ashland.

Charged with making un-American remarks and interfering with the sale of Liberty Bonds, Rev. John Fleming, of the Holiness church, South Ashland, Ky., was held to the federal grand jury yesterday under \$5,000 bond.

Fleming is alleged to have said, in reference to the Liberty Loan parade in Ashland, that "while the devil is holding a parade in Ashland, we will hold a jubilee in South Ashland." A committee of citizens had the warrant issued and it was served by the chief of police.

Patriotic Negroes.

On Sunday, April 28, at the Colored Christian church in Mt. Sterling, Red Cross workers met to enlist the support of the colored people. It was explained to them that the workers were not present to ask for money then, but only to affect an organization. Notwithstanding this the colored people present insisted that a collection be taken up, which produced \$221.00. One colored man then moved that this sum be considered as a voluntary offering and not to be credited on the amount expected of them.

This is a fine example of patriotic giving. Some of the colored men contributed as much as twenty dollars. Whatever other faults the Negro may have he has never been disloyal, and the generous contributions to the Red Cross fund at Mt. Sterling ought to shame the white men who have been stingy in their Red Cross contributions.

In Technical Language.

"Mrs. John," excitedly exclaimed Aunt Tildy as she rushed panting into a fire engine house, "please, suh, phonograph to de car cleaners' semporium and notify Dan'l to emigrate home diurgently, kaze Jeems Henry sho' done bin conjured! Doctor Cutter done already distracted two blood vultures from his 'pen-derecitis, an' I lef him now pre-zaminatin' de chile's ante-bellum for de germans of de neuro-plumonia, which if he's disinfected wid, der gotter 'noculate him wid icecoldate quarantantimes—but I b'lieves its conserved!"—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

How They Feel About It.

A meeting held in Chicago last week gave pretty fair indication as to how the Irish in America view the Irish problem as raised by the conscription issue. Here are quotations from two speakers at the meeting:

Said Quinn O'Brien, "I am the son of a Fenian, a man who left Ireland because of persecution and famine, but if it were necessary to win this war that Ireland should be sunk in the sea alongside the Lusitania, then I would say, 'Sink Ireland.' It is not necessary."

And James G. Condon followed with this: "I don't feel that Irishmen in America will sneer at England when our own liberty is at stake. It is time to send word to the people of Ireland that the men of Irish birth and descent in America who have for years given money, effort and sympathy to Irish freedom now expect something in return. The message must go to them: 'Remember that America, your friend, is fighting for her liberty, and if you harass one of her allies you are not answering the true call of democracy but are fighting to encumber the liberty and progress of the world.'"—Huntington Herald-Dispatch.

A Striking Example.

At the Mohawk Bank, there stood a line of Rumanians waiting to buy Liberty Bonds.

"Suppose," said one of them to Alexander Landesco, cashier, suppose I want to sell this bond later on, can I get the money on it any time?"

Whereupon there was a loud demonstration of the Rumanian language. The whole line of Rumanians seemed to be speaking at once and directing its words to the man who had asked the question.

"Shame on you for asking," exclaimed this man's countryman. "Does a seider ask questions when we is ordered to make a charge on the enemy? He goes ahead and does it. And you, who are only buying a bond, ask questions. Shame on you!"

This is written mainly for the benefit of some Americans.—Cincinnati Post.

The same sentiment applies as fully to the Red Cross contributions. "Give till it hurts" to this organization that cares for our wounded boys, and ask no questions.

Judge Young Arrested.

Word was received here last week that Judge Will A. Young, of Morehead, had been arrested and taken to Louisville because of alleged pro-Germanism. This was quite a surprise to the people of Morgan county, most of whom know Judge Young personally, and would never have ascribed a pro-German utterance to him.

Our latest information is to the effect that he had been released from custody and was back at home. We did not learn what disposition was made of the case.

New Pastor at Christian Church.

Elder Albert Hales, of Stonington, has been called as pastor of the Christian church here, and preached his first sermon as pastor last Sunday morning. Elder Hales was pastor of a church in Liverpool, England, and was there during the first two years of the war.

Contract Letting.

Sealed bids for the erection of a school house in sub-district 21, Division 4, (new district near Mussel Shoals) will be received at the office of the County Superintendent up to May 14, 1918. Plans and specifications can be had by calling at the office of the County Superintendent.

BERNARD E. WHITT,
County Supt.

407-3
FOR SALE—Fine large red bull calf. Cheap if taken at once.
H. G. COTTELE.

Issued Thursday by
The Morgan County Publishing Co.

Terms—One Dollar a year in advance.
6 months, 60c.; 3 months, 35c.

All communications should be ad-
dressed to the Editor.

H. G. COTTE, Editor.

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3, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATES—10 cents per
line, net, for space. Composition,
position, etc., extra.

Obituaries (cash to accompany or-
der), business readers, political read-
ers, etc., 5 cents per line per insertion.

Chinese fishermen train otters to catch fish. Which is all right if the otters don't talk too much about their exploits.

An exchange remarks that the Mexican crisis is passing. Of course it is. They pass as regularly as the moon's phases.

The kaiser's partnership with Gott on the west front is rather distracting his mind from his alliance with Allah on the eastern line.

One of our new boats has been named the "Licking." Whether or not it proves a desirable name depends upon whether it gives or takes.

A New York man has appealed to the courts to compel his wife to keep silent. But where is he going to find a judge with nerve enough to undertake to impose such a sentence?

A press agent refers to the voice of the noted singer, Galli-Curci, as "bottled moonshine." We don't know what Galli's prices are, but in this section that commodity sells for about four dollars a quart.

If words would win the war, there are people in this community, and in all others no doubt, who would be capable of doing yeoman service. But words will not win. Talk is said to be "cheap," but in the present emergency we are constrained to believe it comes very high. What is needed now is not words, but deeds. Get down to business and brass tacks. Do something. Hustle. Raise something to eat, or clothe somebody, or do something to supply some other necessity. Work, work, and keep on working, and let the words stay in the dictionary. They are not needed.

FARM LABOR.

Through the action of the Federal Government, what promised to be a famine in farm labor has apparently been averted. The work of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor is bringing relief to conditions that until recently were the cause of grave concern.

The scarcity of farm labor may still be felt in some sections. Where this is the case the greatest publicity should be given to the fact that the Employment Service stands ready at all times to co-operate with the farmers in remedying the trouble.

In any community suffering from a scarcity of farm labor, an application to your postmaster will bring a blank form that, when properly filled out and forwarded to Washington according to directions, will put that community in touch with the Employment Service. The heads of this service wish the country to know that to date the service has been able to supply labor to meet all calls, and hopes to be able to meet all future calls.

Farmers needing help and unable to secure it, should not hesitate to call on this department, which was created primarily for their relief. The Government is urgent that no land in the United States lies idle this year if it is possible to bring it under cultivation. To this end, farmers who, with proper help, would be enabled to increase their acreage of crops, should avail themselves of the Employment Service and exert themselves to the utmost to produce bumper crops.

WILL YOU BE ONE OF FIFTY?

The Liberty Loan campaign is over, so far as the third loan is concerned, and patriotic Morgan county went over her quota by more than twenty-five per cent—a proof that we are loyally standing behind the boys in the trenches.

In buying bonds we were asked to loan our money to the government on the best of security.

Now we are asked to give—absolutely give—and we believe that the patriots of Morgan county will give as cheerfully as they have ever done.

The Red Cross is calling for money. The American boys—some Morgan county boys—are now on the firing line, and are being and will continue to be wounded. The Red Cross, with its hospitals, its doctor, its self-sacrificing nurses, is there to take care of our boys and to administer to their comfort. Could you give to a better cause?

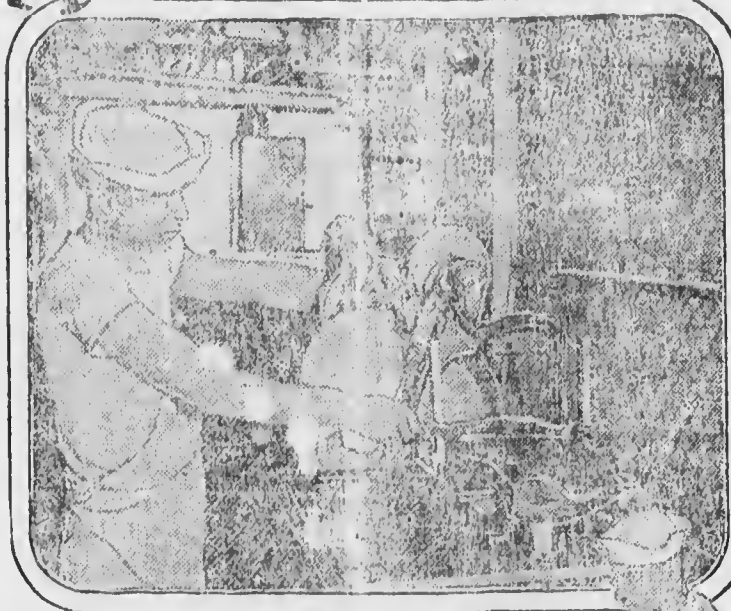
Morgan county is asked to give two thousand dollars. The workers believe that there are fifty men and women in Morgan county who will take a life membership in the Red Cross by giving twenty dollars each. That would be half the amount required. Will you be one of the fifty?

It may require a sacrifice on your part to do this, but if you hesitate, shut your eyes and picture the boys who are being carried back from "No Man's Land," maimed, bleeding and suffering, and weigh the sacrifice that they have made with the sacrifice that you are asked to make.

When the battle-scarred heroes come back home, some with limbs gone, some blind, others wounded in various ways, and tell how the Red Cross pulled them out of the very jaws of death, can you meet and greet them unashamed if you have had no part in the Red Cross work?

Will you be one of the fifty to do half of what the county is asked to do?

AMERICAN NAVY ELIMINATES WASTE



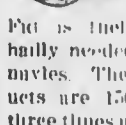
SLICING BREAD ON BATTLESHIP



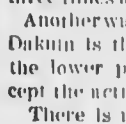
WASTES in the American navy are classed as the best fed body of men in the world. In the ship's galleys every effort is made to eliminate waste.



In the upper photo one of the cooks on the North Dakota is operating a meat slicer that cuts bacon with the least possible wastage.



Potatoes are sliced for lighters. Bacon is hauled in the tilted armchairs and movies. The sliced needs in pork products are 150,000,000 pounds monthly, three times as much as before the war.



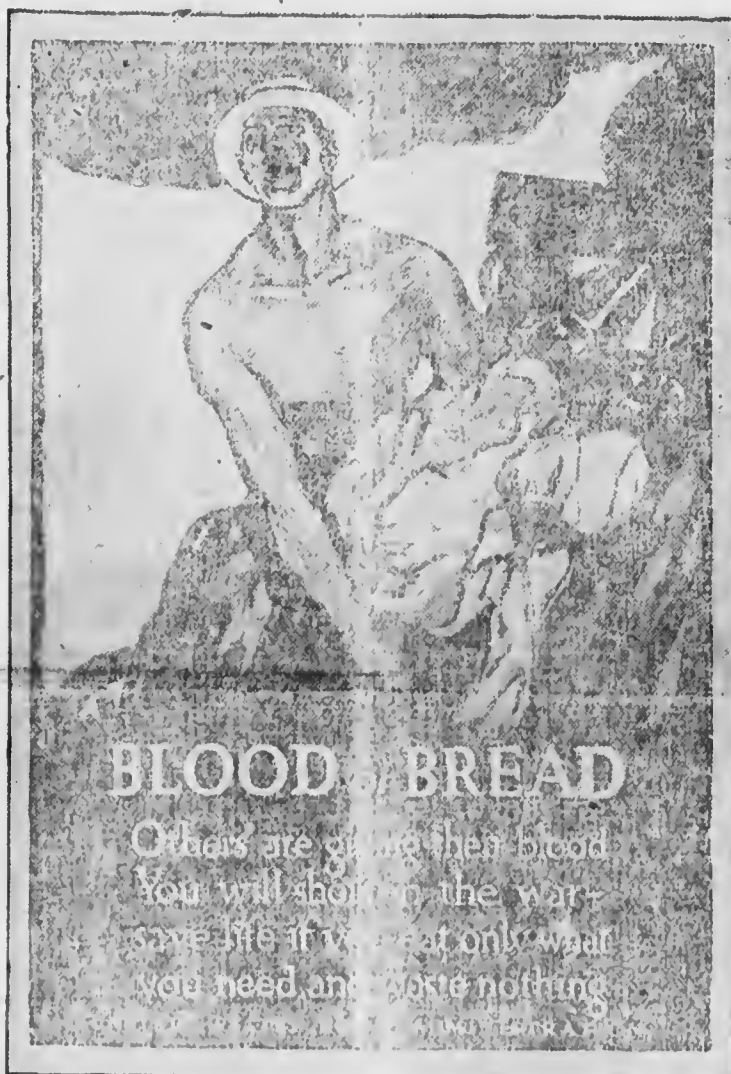
Another waste eliminator on the North Dakota is the potato tender, shown in the lower photo. Nothing is lost except the actual potato skin.



There is a sufficient quantity of potatoes in America for greater use in every home and for all needs of army and navy. Eat more potatoes, eat less wheat.



Advances in the elimination of waste in the American navy are classed as the best fed body of men in the world. In the ship's galleys every effort is made to eliminate waste.



BLOOD BREAD

Others are wasting their blood. You will show in the war, save life if you eat only what you need and waste nothing.

EVERYONE MUST HELP.

Wars cannot be fought without money, and upon the Treasury centers every financial demand upon the Nation.

The rich of this country cannot alone meet the needs of the Nation; the men of the country cannot do it alone; the women of the country cannot do it alone; but all of us, the people of the United States, discharging partnership, forgetting selfish interests, thinking only of the supremacy of right and determining to vindicate the majesty of American ideals and secure the safety of America and civilization, can do the great and splendid work which God has called upon us to do.

W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

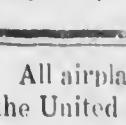
Plan Your War Garden Now; Save Time and Money.



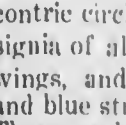
HELP INCREASE OUR EXPORT FOOD STOCKS



IN CITY and country more war gardens are needed this year than ever before. Patriotism prompted 2,000,000 Americans to plant gardens last year, according to estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. Transportation facilities of the nation will be strained this year handling millions of tons of food for the Allies. The surplus food created by home gardens will help in the railroad problem. And the nation will eat less of the goods we must export—wheat, corn, oats and sugar. Every boy and girl that helps with the garden is helping win the war. Leaflets of instruction in home gardening are being distributed from the Department of Agriculture at Washington.



All airplanes manufactured in the United States for the Army and Navy will bear a red, white, and blue bull's-eye of three concentric circles, similar to the insignia of allied planes, on the wings, and vertical red, white and blue stripes on the rudders. These markings were adopted by the joint Army and Navy Technical Aircraft Board and approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.



The Navy now has in its possession a stock of supplies sufficient for average requirements for one year.

SCISSORS & PASTE

Good Things Clipped from
Our Exchanges with an
Occasional Comment
By the Editor.

The Devil's Own.

The devil welcomes every opportunity to destroy all that is right and good. It is his business. He welcomes every emissary that will aid in his work of destruction. Never in the history of the world has he been so well served as at the present time. The barbarous German and the unspeakable Turk hand in hand, pushing their campaign of pillage and murder and rapine with a violence and on a scale that is most gratifying to the Emperor of Hell. It is Satan's war against all that is righteous; and God's people must meet force with force until these devils are wiped off the face of the earth. It is not murder to kill them. It is our duty to crush them in order that the world may be a fit place in which to live and in which Christianity may do its work. For scores of years the German rulers have steadily pursued the most gigantic and hellish plot ever devised to undermine the Christian religion. Under the guise of embracing this religion they have built up great universities which have "scientifically" robbed the Bible of its essentials, denied the miraculous birth, and questioned every vital truth in the Book. Then they have wormed their highly advertised "professors" into the colleges of the world to poison the best of our young men with their sly skepticism. The extent to which they succeeded is alarming, and the world did not awaken to the awful fact until recently. The rulers of the Huns and Turks know it would be impossible to have their subjects commit the dastardly crimes they desire if permitted to know and experience the Christian religion. That is why German "Kultur" was developed and used to get rid of it.

When the war started, Germany latched the lie that it was a commercial war and that she was fighting on the defensive. But every day since has produced evidence that it is hell's own war of conquest, deliberately planned on a startling scale by the German autocracy.—Big Sandy News.

All And Then Some.

In times of peace Smith might have been an author who had drifted into some useful occupation, such as that of a blacksmith but just now he is cook to the Blackshire officers' mess. Smith sent Murphy into the village to bring home some chickens ordered for the mess.

"Murphy," said Smith the next day, "when you fetch me chickens again see that they are fastened properly. That lot you fetched yesterday all got loose, and though I scoured the village I only managed to secure 10 of them."

"Sah!" said Murphy. "I only brought six."—Minneapolis Journal.

No Half-Way Measures.

Reference at a social gathering was made to the occasional difficulties of spelling, when Congressman Frank E. Guernsey of Maine fittingly recalled a little anecdote along that line.

Jones occupied an office in common with Smith. One afternoon Jones was writing a letter when he paused and became thoughtful.

"Say, Jim," he finally remarked, glancing across at the other "how do you spell 'graphic,' with one 'f' of two?"

"Well," responded Jim, who didn't want to hurt Jones' feelings, "if you are going to use any, Sam, I guess you might go the limit."—The Exhaust.

Have you written your graduation essay?" asked Mamie. "Yes," replied Mamie.

"Wasn't it a lot of work?" "Just dreadful. First I had to hunt up words that were big enough, and then I had to keep looking in the dictionary to see what they meant; and honestly, I began to think I never would get it finished."—Washington Star.

ONE PRICE TO EVERYBODY

THE CASH STORE

I have been selling strictly for cash for the past six months. My sales have run about 50 per cent over any previous six months, proving that my low price-cash policy is meeting the approval of my customers.

I carry a full line of
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Provisions, Fruits, etc.
Sanitary Soda Fountain

My line of
Gents' Furnishings
notwithstanding the difficulty in getting goods, is far better than any past season. Don't buy your Spring Hat until you see my line—Felt, Straw and Panama.

PRICES GUARANTEED
D. R. KEETON.

THE HOME OF LOW PRICES

Don't be Uneasy

about the taxes on money deposited with

Morgan County National Bank

On September 1, 1917

We'll Pay the 1918 Tax on it

Capital and Surplus, \$50,000.00 Morgan County National Bank
Deposits, 211,000.00 By Custer Jones, Cashier

Store Department

Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co.
CANNEL CITY, KY.

Will be pleased to supply merchants with
Flour, Salt, Oil, Mill Feed, Blast-
ing Powder, Etc.

We have just received a complete and attractive line of
Ladies and Misses Winter Coats,
Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, etc.

We have the best FARM WAGON to be had.
Give us a call.

JOE F. REID, Manager.

Institutional Treatment of Tuberculosis

means that the patient is given constant attention; that the regime which is found to be best adapted to the case is rigidly adhered to; that a resident physician is at hand all the time, studying the case and adapting the treatment to it; that the nursing service is of the best. All of these things mean improvement, greater comfort and possible recovery. Hazelwood is operated without profit by the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Rates \$12.50 a week. Write for detailed information.

Hazelwood Sanatorium

DR. O. O. MILL, R. Physician in Charge.
STATION E. LOUISVILLE, KY.

BLANK PAPER

Conveys no message.
Poor Printing is almost
as bad.

OUR PRINTING
TELLS YOUR
STORY
AND TELLS IT
CLEARLY

Our Job Work is worth
inspection.

During the first year of the war the Army paid \$60,000,000 for horse-drawn vehicles and harness, more than \$50,000,000 for horses, mules, and harness. Expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, for fuel and forage are estimated at more than \$500,000,000.

It Helps!

There can be no doubt as to the merit of Cardui, the woman's tonic, in the treatment of many troubles peculiar to women. The thousands of women who have been helped by Cardui in the past 40 years, is conclusive proof that it is a good medicine for women who suffer. It should help you, too.

Take

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Mrs. N. E. Varner, of Hixson, Tenn., writes: "I was passing through the ... My back and sides were terrible, and my suffering indescribable. I can't tell just how and where I hurt, about all over, I think ... I began Cardui, and my pains grew less and less, until I was cured. I am remarkably strong for a woman 61 years of age. I do all my housework. Try Cardui, today. E-76"

Our Dead.
Go bury them slowly,
By the beat of the drums,
Go bury them softly—
The were our sons,
Your sons and my sons—
They were your own.
First to be sacrificed,
They died alone.
Place on them flowers,
Those heroes so true.
They died for their country—
For me and for you.
In honor we'll rest them,
So beat softly the drums;
They that were sacrificed—
They were our sons.
Most still shall follow—
They are not all;
Only the first ones
Fated to fall.
So beat the drums softly,
And soft be their bed;
Your sons and my sons,
Our honored dead.
—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It Pays to Save the Manure.

Every ton of manure saved in good condition is worth from \$2 to \$5. Something more than half the value of manure is in the liquid element, and in order to save this he must see that his stalls are well-bedded with some good absorbing material. Roberts has computed the value of the combined solid and liquid excreta to be nearly one-half the cost of the feed. In his calculation, the value is based entirely upon its content of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. He did not take into account the humus of which the liquid and bacteriological effects upon the soil are extremely important.

The very best way to handle manure is to apply it to the field as fast as made. This prevents fermentation and allows the nitrogen and other elements leached from the manure to pass directly into the soil. But on account of wet fields and other difficulties this is not always practical during the winter season. Then comes the question of how best to preserve this valuable by-product of the farm. There are at least two very good methods of doing this: (1) By leaving the manure packed airtight in the stable, and (2) by means of covered manure pits.

The first, like the growing of blackberries, is done almost by the process of omission. It is only necessary to keep the moisture and bedding regulated and the horse himself will do the rest. There should not be too much bedding and the moisture should be sufficient to keep out air and prevent fermentation. This is a very good plan when the stalls are large enough to hold the manure for a considerable length of time.

The manure pit is a necessity on any farm where live stock is kept. There must be some place for the manure dropped in the barn shed and for the manure which must from time to time be taken from the stalls.

The thing to do is to build a rectangular concrete pit, large enough to hold what manure you have, and place over it a good substantial cover. Dump your manure into this pit and moisten to prevent fermentation. The concrete prevents the leaching and the cover keeps out the rain and the sun. It is a good idea to let the cattle have access to the pit in order that the manure may be more firmly packed. The cow and horse manure should be dumped into the pit together. The sheds are sometimes provided with guttering so that the manure may be moistened with the rain. —Southern Agriculturist.

A remedy for worms in chickens that a Massachusetts poultry raiser found "very successful," according to his letter to the United States department of agriculture, follows:

"Give the chickens no food or water for 24 hours before treating; then feed them half the usual amount of ground feed, in which has been mixed finely chopped tobacco stems mixed for two hours in all the water they will absorb. One pound of tobacco stems (weighed before soaking) is sufficient for 100 birds. Two hours after the chickens have eaten the medicated mash, give the one-fourth of the usual ration of ground feed mixed with water in which Epsom salt has been dissolved using 11 ounces of Epsom salt for 100 birds. "To reduce the chances of further infection all manure and loose dirt should be removed from the chicken yard, and the pens and roosts thoroughly scalded and cleaned with hot water." —Exchange.

When \$2 Brought \$13

Does the breeding to pure-bred sires pay?
Well, here is my actual experience: I bred my cow to a pure-bred "Hereford" male and my neighbor bred his to a scrub. We both bred at the same time, which made the calves the same age. He would not breed to the pure-bred male because the fee was \$2 more than the fee for the scrub.

When we went to sell our calves at about six months old, this is what happened: I got \$25 for my calf and he got \$12 for his. This answers the question "Does the breeding to pure-bred stock pay?" —L. G. FIELDS, in Southern Agriculturist.

The Regular Morning Smell.

The other evening my little nephew was left in the care of

EVERY INSTINCT TELLS US WAR MUST GO ON

—KIPLING

Plea of English Writer to His Own People Is Applicable to All Americans

POET PAYS HIS OWN TOLL— THE LIFE OF HIS ONLY SON

Without an Allied Victory, He Declares, Earth Becomes Hell Without Hope

(Rudyard Kipling knows war. He knows world politics and relations. He knows Germany. And he has paid his toll—the life of his only son—to defeat her. Because of these things what he has to say carries a message to us over here. Of America, too, it is true that "nothing else under Heaven matters today except that the war shall go on to that end." There is no way of carrying it on unless we let America have the money to use for Kipling gives some straight sound reasons why the people of this country must buy Liberty Bonds.—Editor.)

By RUDYARD KIPLING,

(in a speech at Folkestone.)

From time to time the representatives of the Allies meet together and lay down what the war-aims of the Allies are. From time to time our statesmen repeat them. They all agree we are fighting for freedom and liberty, for the right of small States to exist, and for nations to decide for themselves how they are to be governed. All this we understand and perfectly believe. That is the large view of the situation. What is the personal aspect of the case for you and me?

We are fighting for our lives, the lives of every man, woman, and child here and everywhere else. We are fighting that we may not be herded into actual slavery such as the Germans have established by force of their arms in large parts of Europe. We are fighting against eighteen hours a day forced labor under the lash or at the point of the bayonet, with a dog's death and a dog's burial at the end of it. We are fighting that men, women, and children may not be tortured, burned, and mutilated in the public streets, as has happened in this town and in hundreds of others. And we will go on fighting till the race who have done these things are in no position to continue or repeat their offense.

No Half-way House 'Tween

Victory and Defeat.

If for any reason whatever we fall short of victory—and there is no half-way house between victory and defeat—what happens to us? This: Every relation, every understanding, every decency upon which civilization has been so anxiously built up will go—will be washed out, because it will have been proved unable to endure.

The whole idea of democracy—which at bottom is what the Hun fights against—will be discredited from men's minds, because it will have been shown incapable of maintaining itself against the Hun. It will die; and it will die discredited, together with every belief and practice that is based on it.

The Hun ideal, the Hun's root-notions of life, will take its place throughout the world. Under that dispensation man will become once more the natural prey, body and goods, of his better-armed neighbor. Women will be the mere instrument for continuing the breed, the vessel of man's lust and man's cruelty; and labor will become a thing to be knocked on the head if it dares to give trouble, and worked to death if it does not.

And from this order of life there will be no appeal, no possibility of any escape. This is what the Hun means when he says he intends to impose German KULTUR—which is the German religion—upon the world. This is precisely what this world has banded itself together to resist. It will take every ounce in us; it will try us out to the naked soul. Our trial will not be made less by the earnest advice and suggestions that we should accept some sort of compromise, which means defeat, put forward by Hun agents and confederates among us. They are busy in that direction already.

— Or Earth Becomes

A Hell Without Hope.

But be sure of this: Nothing—nothing we may have to endure now will weigh one featherweight compared with what we shall most certainly have to suffer if for any cause we fall of victory.

The war must go on. The more we have suffered in this war, the more clearly do we see this necessity. Our hearts, our reason, every instinct in us that lifts us above the mere brute, show us that the war must go on. Otherwise earth becomes a hell without hope. The men, the ships, the munitions must go forward to the war, and behind them must come the money, without which nothing can move. Where our hearts are there must our treasure be also. There has been a great deal of money spent in England lately, several millions a day for the last twelve hundred days. That means that many people have had the chance of earning more money than they could have earned in peace times.

Our security for our loan is not only the whole of the British Empire, but also the whole of civilization, which has pooled its resources in men, money, and material to carry on this war to victory. Nothing else under Heaven matters today except that the war shall go on to that end.

his grandmother while his mother was away. After she had put him to bed she heated the coffee, and he evidently smelled it, for he exclaimed: "Grandma, is it time to get up?" She told him it was not, and asked him what made him say that. His answer was, "Oh, because it smells like

GROCERS HELP IN 50-50 PLAN

SIGN PLEDGE TO CARRY OUT
FOOD ADMINISTRATION
PROGRAM.

POST CARDS IN STORES.

Explain New Wheat Ruling to
Thousands of Customers—In-
sures Greater Food Saving.

Graciers of the nation have accepted enthusiastically the 50-50 basis for the purchase of wheat flour and are doing their utmost to explain the new regulation to the housewife. This ruling by the U. S. Food Administration requires each purchaser of wheat flour to buy one pound of cereal substitutes, one kind or unsorted, for every pound of wheat flour. It was necessary to restrict the use of wheat flour to order that the allies and our fighting forces abroad might be assured of an adequate supply of wheat to meet their vital needs. This supply must come from our savings because we have already sent our normal surplus.

Wheat saving pledge cards were forwarded by the Food Administration to all retail food merchants, and these are being signed and posted in stores throughout the country. This card states, "We pledge ourselves to carry out the Food Administration program. In accordance with this order we will not sell any wheat flour except where the purchaser buys an equal weight of one or more of the following, a greater use of which in the home will save wheat:

"Cornmeal, corn flour, edible corn starch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soy bean flour, feterita flour and meals, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats and buckwheat flour."

Some confusion has resulted on the part of the consumer in construing this "50-50" ruling to mean that an equal amount in value of substitutes must be purchased with wheat flour. This is a mistaken idea. The ruling states that the consumer in purchasing flour shall "buy at the same time an equal weight of other cereals."

One exception to this ruling is concerning Graham flour and whole wheat flour, which may be sold at the ratio of three pounds to five pounds of wheat flour. This provision is made because approximately 25 per cent more of the wheat berry is used in the manufacture of these flours than standard wheat flour.

Another exception is that concerning mixed flours containing less than 50 per cent of wheat flour, which may be sold without substitutes. Retailers, however, are forbidden to sell mixed flours containing more than 50 per cent of wheat flour to any person unless the amount of wheat flour substitutes sold is sufficient to make the total amount of substitutes, including those mixed in flour, equal to the total amount in wheat flour in the mixed flour. For instance, if any mixed flour is purchased containing 60 per cent wheat flour and 40 per cent substitutes it is necessary that an additional 20 per cent of substitutes be purchased. This brings it to the basis of one pound of substitutes for each pound of wheat flour.

A special exemption may be granted upon application in the case of special prepared infants' and invalids' food containing flour where the necessity is shown.

Some misunderstanding seems to exist on the part of consumers in assuming that with the purchase of wheat flour one must confine the additional 50 per cent purchase to one of the substitutes. This is not the case. One may select from the entire range of substitutes a sufficient amount of each to bring the total weight of all substitutes equal to the weight of the wheat flour purchased. For instance, if a purchase of 24 pounds of wheat flour is made a range of substitutes may be selected as follows:

Cornmeal, 8 pounds; corn grits, 4 pounds; rice, 4 pounds; buckwheat, 2 pounds; corn starch, 1 pound; hominy, 2 pounds; rolled oats, 3 pounds.

These substitutes may be used in the following manner:

Cornmeal, 8 Pounds.—Corn bread, no flour; corn muffins or spoon bread one-fourth flour or one-third rice or one-third hominy; 20 per cent substitutes in whole bread.

Corn Starch, 1 Pound.—Thickening gravy, making custard, one-third substitute in cake.

Corn Grits, 4 Pounds.—Fried like mush, used with meat in making corn bread.

Rolls Oats, 3 Pounds.—One-fourth to one-third substitutes in bread, one-half substitute in muffins; breakfast porridge, use freely; oatmeal cookies, oatmeal soap.

Buckwheat Flour, 2 Pounds.—One-fourth substitute in bread, buckwheat cakes.

Hominy, 2 Pounds.—Baked for dinner, baked for dinner, with cheese sauce.

Rice, 4 Pounds.—One-fourth substitute in wheat bread, one-third substitute in corn bread, hollid for dinner (in bread cut), as a breakfast food, to thicken soups, rice pudding instead of cake or pie, rice batter cakes.

Several grocers have stated that their customers who strictly observe the 11 wheatless meals each week find it necessary to buy substitutes in addition to those ordered under the 50-50 plan.

tomorrow morning."—Chicago Tribune.

The new German law that any person wishing to leave the Empire must pay five years' taxes in advance is like the old circus that charged nothing to get in but a dollar to get out.—Ex.

John McMann's Hack Line

WEST LIBERTY—INDEX
Meets All Trains. Good covered and open conveyances for public hire.
Telephone No. 10
Local and Long Distance.

Master Commissioner's Sale.

Morgan Circuit Court.

W. M. Gardner as Trustee, Plaintiff.

vs.
Emmet Cox & D. B. Lykins, Defendants.
By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Morgan Circuit Court, rendered at the September Term, 1918, in the above cause for the sum of \$431.70, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 25th day of March, 1916, until paid, and \$37.20 costs herein, I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the front door of the court house in West Liberty, Ky., on

Monday, May 13, 1918,

about 1 o'clock, p. m., on a credit of six months, the following described property, to-wit:

Beginning at the falls of Cave branch; thence with the line of Levi S. Carpenter and D. S. Peyton to the mouth of a ravine on the south of said branch; thence up said ravine to the forks to the top of the ridge; thence a straight line to a set stone on the line of Cyrus Perry; thence northeast course with said Perry's line to a dogwood and poplar inside of W. J. Perry's field; thence a straight line to the cliffs of Licking river; thence with the cliffs to the beginning, containing 50 acres, more or less, or sufficient thereof to produce \$524.30.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond with approved security immediately after the sale.

This 24th day of April, 1918.

R. M. OAKLEY,

Master Commissioner.

Gardner & Redwine, Attorneys.

You've Got
To Have
TOOLS
TO WORK
WITH!

A Very Necessary
Part of Your Business
Equipment Is
Your STATIONERY
Supply.

Another Very Necessary
Part of Any
Business Is Reason-
able Economy.

DROP IN!

Used 40 Years

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Sold Everywhere

Winchester Bank,

WINCHESTER, KY

Capital \$100,000

Surplus and Profits 210,000

Deposits 1,400,000

N. H. WITHERSPOON, PRESIDENT,

W. R. SHAR, CASHIER.

3% Interest on Time Deposits.

We solicit your business, promising prompt and courteous service.

Blank Deeds for sale at the

Courier office.

Startling News Is
Crowding the Telegraph
Wires Every Day
Undoubtedly We Have Entered
Upon the Most Momentous
Months in the History of
The Universe

The World Revolves Around Newspapers—If You Want the News and All the News While It Is Really News, You Must Read the Courier-Journal Every Day.

The Licking Valley Courier has made a clubbing arrangement with the Courier-Journal by which people of this section may get the Cobrier-Journal every day but Sunday by mail and the Licking Valley Courier both a full year for \$6.00.

The Courier-Journal is the most quoted newspaper in America. Its news and views are not excelled by any publication anywhere. Place your order through the Licking Valley Courier.

Save
1-wheat
use more corn
2-meat
use more fish & beans
3-fats
use just enough
4-sugar
use syrups
and serve
the cause of freedom
U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

Learn Something—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

HOT BREADS
Boston brown bread.
Hoecake.
Muffins.
Biscuits.
Griddle cakes.
Waffles.

DESSERTS
Corn-meal molasses cake.
Apple corn bread.
Dumplings.
Gingerbread.
Fruit gems.

HEARTY DISHES
Corn-meal croquettes.
Corn-meal fish balls.
Meat and corn-meal dumplings.
Tamales.

The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.

Fine Printing. The Courier is prepared to do promptly on short notice. Our printing is the kind that makes you proud to use. Prices right. Try us.

Get that job you need now.

Look Here For It.

Things we all ought to know but which none of us can remember, and often don't know where to look to find it.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Town of West Liberty—Officers:
Police Judge, W. G. Short.
Town Attorney, H. C. Rose.
Marshal, L. H. Roberts.
Trustees: Evert Mathis, A. P. Gullett, W. M. Kendall, John McManis, R. B. Conity.

Clerk, Edgar Coalhrian.
Treasurer, W. D. Archibald.
Police Court, First Wednesday in each month for civil causes.

MORGAN COUNTY

County Judge, J. H. Sebastian.
County Attorney, H. C. Rose.
County Court Clerk, Rca F. Nickell.
Sheriff, Chas. P. Henry.

Treasurer, W. M. Gardner.
Supt. Schools, Bernard E. Whitt.
Jailer, G. W. Stacey.
Assessor, D. H. Dawson.

Coroner, vacant.
Surveyor, vacant.
Rural School Supervisors: Miss Anna Nickell, M. Holbrook.

County Court, Second Monday in each month.
Quarterly Court, Tuesday after Second Monday in each month.

Fiscal Court, On Wednesday after Fourth Monday in April and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District, Ed Day, West Liberty, Ky., First Monday in each month.

Second District, Robt. Motley, Ezel, Ky., Tuesday after First Monday in each month.

Third District, E. W. Day, Grassy Creek, Ky., Wednesday after First Monday in each month.

Fourth District, J. F. Lykins, Caney, Ky., Thursday after First Monday in each month.

Fifth District, Thos. Davis, Canal City, Friday after First Monday in each month.

Sixth District, L. C. Templeton, Florress, Saturday after First Monday in each month.

Seventh District, D. W. V. Smith, Mims, Wednesday after Second Monday in each month.

Eighth District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blaze Ky., Friday after Second Monday in each month.

County Board of Education
Bernard E. Whitt, Chairman.

Educational Division No. 1, Chas. Tackett
Educational Division No. 2, D. M. Murphy.
Educational Division No. 3, Dr. E. C. Gevedon.

Educational Division No. 4, U. G. Easterliag.
Superintendent's Office days: Mondays and Saturdays.

Visiting days for schools, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Circuit Court.
Circuit Judge, D. W. Gardner, Salyersville.

Commonwealth's Attorney, Floyd Arnett, West Liberty.

Circuit Court Clerk, J. D. Lykins.
Trustee Jury Fund, Luther Pieratt.

Master Commissioner, R. M. Oakley.
Morgan Circuit Court begins First Monday in March, Third Monday in June and Fourth Monday in September. 18 judicial days.

KENTUCKY STATE GOVERNMENT.
Governor, A. Owens Stanley.
Lieutenant Governor, James D. Black;

Secretary of State, Jas. P. Lewis;
Attorney General, Chas. H. Morris,
Auditor Public Accounts, Robt. L. Greene.

State Treasurer, Sherman Goodpastor;
Superintendent of Public Instruction, V. O. Gilbert;

Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Mnt S. Cohen;
Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Rodman W. Kenyon;

State Senator Thirty-fourth District, Dr. J. D. Whiteaker, Canal City, Ky.

Representative Ninety-first District, Luther Pieratt, Ezel, Ky.

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS.
Chief Justice
Judge Shackelford Miller, Louisville

Eastern Division
Judge John D. Carroll, New Castle
Judge Gus Thomas, Mayfield

Western Division
Judge Earnest C. Clarke, Falmouth
Judge Warren E. Settle, Bowling Green

Judge Rollin Hurt, Columbia
Judge Flem D. Sampson, Harboursville.

Commissioner of Appeals
William Rogers Clay, Lexington

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
President, Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey.

Vice-President, Thos. R. Marshall, Indiana.
Sec. of State, Robert Lausling, New York.

Sec. of Treasury, Wm. G. McAdoo, N. Y.
Sec. of War, Newton D. Baker, Ohio.

Attorney-Gen. Thos. W. Gregory, Texas.
Postmaster Gen. Albert S. Burleson, Tex.

Sec. of Navy, Josephus Daniels, N. C.
Sec. of Interior, Franklin K. Lane, Cal.

Sec. of Agriculture, David F. Houston, Mo.
Sec. of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, N. Y.
Sec. of Labor, Wm. H. Wilson, Pa.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT
Chief Justice
Edward D. White, Louisiana

Associate Justices
Joseph McKenna, California
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Massachusetts

William R. Day, Ohio
Jas. C. McReynolds, Tennessee
John H. Clarke, Ohio

Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming
Louis D. Brandies, Massachusetts
Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey

CORRESPONDENCE

BLAZE.

Now who dares to say old Morgan is not patriotic? We have furnished our quota of soldiers, many of whom are in the trenches in France—big, fine, brave, lusty fellows of whom we are justly proud. Our noble women and men left at home have subscribed to the Third Liberty Loan far in excess of their allotment and stand ready to meet the next call of the Nation for the sinews of war.

The people about Blaz have furnished their part of the soldiers, and while they have not been able to buy Liberty Bonds so abundantly they are manifesting their patriotism by restoring the population wasted by war. Listen to this:

Born, April 25, to Farmer Lewis and wife, a boy; on April 30, to Ernest Lewis and wife, a boy; on May 1, to James Donahue and wife, a girl; on May 2, to Morton Lewis and wife, a girl; on May 3, to John McClung and wife, a boy; born recently, to Antie Lewis and wife, a boy; born recently, to Clay Lewis and wife, a girl; born recently, to Doris Sergeant and wife, a boy, being the twelfth child at Doris's house. Doctors C. A. Bowling and C. C. Burton were the chief stork managers throughout.

Miss Maude Oakley, of Champaign, Ill., came Thursday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hentley Oakley. It was hard to tell which was the gladder to see Maude, her parents or a big handsome fellow over the way.

Miss Rachel Ann Cassidy and her father, Jesse B. Cassidy, and Miss Myrtle Cassidy, of McGone's Mills, Rowan county, were visiting Mr. Cassidy's daughter, Mrs. Farmer Lewis, Sunday. Miss Myrtle will remain indefinitely.

Mrs. Wm. H. Lewis, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Early for several weeks, has returned to her home in Covington, where her husband is employed in the U. S. Railway Mail Service. Mr. and Mrs. Claude Crisp, of Wrigley, were visiting relatives and friends at Blaz over the week end.

DIOTISAK.

DEHART.

Mrs. Isaac Salyer, who has been ill for some time, improves very slowly.

Miss Nettie Lewis, of Yocum, visited her aunt, Mrs. W. A. McClure, part of last week.

J. H. Hasty visited his parents at Eldo Sunday.

Misses Lydia and Christine McClure, of Comp, visited relatives here recently.

Mrs. W. R. Carpenter, of Elder, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duval Smith, from Saturday until Monday.

Joe Smith and family, of Elder, visited relatives here Sunday and Monday.

QUEENIE.

MIMA.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Bradley, of Dinzu, visited the former's brother, T. H. Bradley, Sunday.

Sherman Bradley and daughter, Martha, of Relief, made a business trip to West Liberty Monday.

Dave Holbrook made a business trip to West Liberty Tuesday.

J. F. and Miss Rena Robbins were Relief the first of the week.

John F. Rowland, of Jenkins, is visiting relatives here.

W. W. Smith has gone to Huntington, W. Va., to work.

Misses Pearl and Amanda Smith visited their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. And Blevins, at Relief, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Nancy Lemaster visited Miss Rebecca Wright at Ophir Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Burchwell visited their daughter, Mrs. John McKenzie, a Lacy creek Saturday night and Sunday.

Misses Linnie and Phinetta Wright, Ophir, visited Miss Mary Lester at Dingus Sunday.

J. F. Robbins, of this place, and Harry Rowland, of Dingus, were at Ophir on business Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Rowland has moved into her house with her daughter, Mrs. Martha L. master.

J. A. Smith visited his uncle D. M. Rowland, at Dingus Saturday night.

R. L. Cantrell was thrown from a new Sunday and seriously hurt.

William Cox, of Fierces, passed through here Saturday with a fine bunch of young cattle.

DAUGHT.

DINGUS.

Born, April 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Gillum, a boy.

A. F. Blevins and wife, of West Liberty, are visiting here.

Wellington Friley visited his uncle, W. W. Ferguson, at Wheelersburg, one night last week.

Stella Ferguson, of Silver Hill, visited her sister, Mrs. B. F. Fanning, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Partek visited the latter's daughter, Miss Essie Fairchild, last week.

Henry Roseberry, of Crockett, filled his appointment as pastor of Union church here Sunday.

Elder and Mrs. J. K. Patrick attended church at Bloomington Saturday and Sunday.

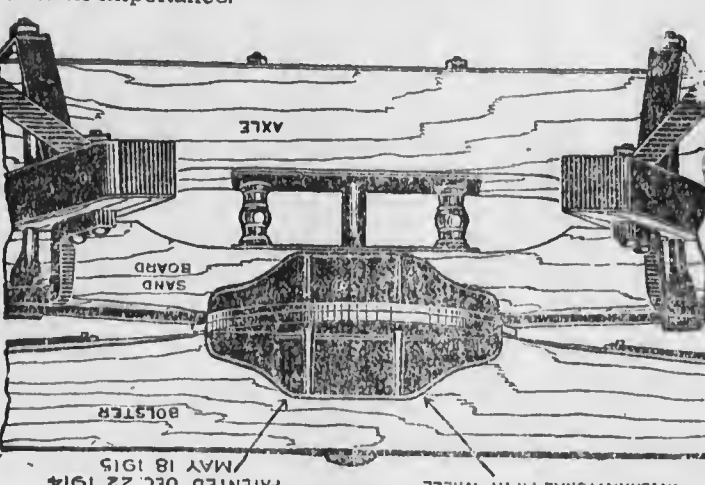
Have You Seen the Fifth Wheel?

This Is a Strong New Weber Wagon Feature

YOU can find the new fifth wheel, the biggest wagon improvement, only on International wagons. We can demonstrate how the Weber fifth wheel makes the best wagon still better.

The famous fifth wheel on the Weber, made of strong, malleable iron, with large wearing surface, does these things: It distributes the strain on the front bolster and sandboard; overcomes pitching of bolster, so preventing bending or breaking of the king bolt; does away with pulling up of front bolster and bending of circle iron.

The top plates of the fifth wheel are widest, so the lower plates are protected and no dirt gets in between. The more you study the merits of this feature, the more you will appreciate its importance.



For Sale by W. H. MANKER, West Liberty, Ky.

NANNIE.

L. G. Murphy made a business trip to West Liberty Monday.

Rolla Smith and wife, of Johnson county, are visiting here.

A little daughter of A. C. Hurt died of measles Monday.

Boyd Amburgey, J. B. Murphy, Goebel Annett, of Grassy, and Jim Murphy, of V. L. Lewis, went to Liberty Road Monday after a fairer.

Andy Tolliver and wife were shopping at L. L. last Thursday.

Alden Muley, of Pine Grove, left Saturday for the army.

Local and Personal.

John Brooks, of Omer, was in town Monday on business.

Born, May 2, to the wife of Boyd Lawson, a boy—Paul Frederick.

Charley Rose, of Lee City, visited Ward Ely and family last week.

Judge I. C. Ferguson, of Elamton, was in town Monday on business.

Esq. E. W. Day, of Grassy Creek, was in town on business Monday.

Miss Reva Conley, of Forest, visited the family of T. H. Johnston recently.

Everett Pelfrey, of Lenox, subscribed for the Courier while in town Saturday.

Mrs. Ada Campbell and children, of Deerfield, Kas., are visiting relatives in town.

Leslie Caskey, who is working at Beattyville, came home Saturday to visit his family.

Jas. W. Davis, Rural School Supervisor, was with his family from Friday till Monday.

Willie Cottle, of Wheelright, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Cottle, of Forest, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Adams, of Netty, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. J. Dennis, of near town.

Mrs. John McKenzie, of Elk Fork, visited her daughter, Mrs. J. T. Dyer the latter part of last week.

Boone Wells, Jr., has moved into the Miles property on Main street, recently vacated by Alvin Perry.

N. B. Snow, representing the Bradley-Gilbert Co., of Louisville, was in town Friday and Saturday.

J. S. Patton, drilling contractor, of Hazel Green, gave us a nice order of printing while in town Monday.

J. W. Caskey and little grandson, of West Liberty, are visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. G. Elam.—Winmore Enterprise.

T. H. Johnston, who is working at the carpenter's trade at Fixer, Lee county, visited his family from Saturday till Monday.

Misses Archie Swango and Josephine Phillips, of Liberty Road, attended the school entertainment here Friday night and visited friends.

Giles Wright, Vice-President and General Manager of the Lenox Saw Mill Co., and D. P. McKenzie, of Lenox, were here on business Tuesday.

S. M. Nickell, of Lexington, was the principal speaker at the Liberty Loan meeting at Salem Wednesday night, and was in town Thursday.

Mrs. W. L. Hammond and twin boys, William Logan and George Phillips, went to Winchester Wednesday to meet Mr. Hammond. They will visit in Lexington while away.

S. M. R. Hurt, of Ashland, was here several days last week, and while here sold his house and lot on Water street to Chas. Prater, of Caney, for \$1,400. Mr. Prater will move here shortly.

Sergeant Milt Franklin, of Camp Funston, Kas., is visiting his brothers, W. G., Chas. A. and James Franklin, of this county, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Franklin, and other relatives in Magoffin county.

E. D. Hamilton, of Dugus, was a business caller at the Courier office Saturday. Ned has been appointed deputy U. S. Marshal and is winding up his business as deputy sheriff, preparatory to assuming his new duties.

Volney Cottle, soldier in Uncle Sam's Army who has been stationed at Camp Pike, Ark., visited the family of his father, J. M. Cottle, from Saturday until today. He could only obtain a short leave of absence as his regiment will entrain for Hoboken, N. J., within the next few days.

J. C. Smallwood arrived Saturday from Camp Zachary Taylor to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Smallwood, of Forest, and other relatives in the county. He received a telegram Sunday afternoon calling him back to duty at once, which means that his command will shortly be moved to some other point.

Examination for Common School Diplomas will be held May 10 and 11. Examination for County Certificates will be held in the court house May 17 and 18. BERNARD E. WHITT, County Supt.

Notice—The Morgan County Heat, Fuel & Light Company is prepared to furnish gas to its patrons at 35 cents per 1000 cu. ft. Apply at the office of the Company in Commercial Bank building.

OIL and GAS LEASES

Have some First class leases near production in Wolfe county and Morgan county, Kentucky, and am forced to dispose of same at once. Is interested write or wire SAMUEL A. BOORSTIN, 513 Wright Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure, with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and impure elements of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any cure it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

ALLIES DEMAND MORE CEREALS

American Meat Restrictions Relaxed to Effect Greater Wheat Savings.

ARGENTINE ARRIVALS SHORT.

Meat Supply Here Considerably Enlarged — Food Administration, However, Warns Against Waste.

The allies have made further and increased demands for breadstuffs these enlarged demands being caused to some degree by shortage in arrivals from the Argentine. It is, therefore, necessary for the U. S. Food Administration to urge a still further reduction in the consumption of bread and bread stuffs generally if we are to meet our export necessities. The Food Administration has issued a statement explaining the situation in detail, particularly the reasons which lead it, for the purpose of centering effort for the time being upon the cereal situation to relax temporarily the restrictions on meat consumption.

Experience shows, this statement says, that the consumption of bread stuffs is intimately associated with the consumption of meat. For various reasons our supplies of meat for the next two or three months are considerably enlarged, and we can supply the allies with all of the meat products which transportation facilities render possible and at the same time some what increase our own consumption in these circumstances the Food Administration considers it wise to relax the voluntary restrictions on meat consumption to some extent with a view to further decreasing bread consumption.

Conservation of food must be adjusted to meet necessities from time to time, for neither production, nor allied demands are constant factors, nor can any of these factors be anticipated for long periods in advance in the disturbed conditions in which we at present live. While the world situation is not one that warrants any relaxation of the efforts to eliminate waste or to relax economy in food, the Administration desires to secure better adjustment in food balances.

No long as the present conditions continue the only special restrictions we ask are the beefless and porkless Tuesday.

The meatless meal and the porkless Saturday are no longer asked.

The farmers of the United States are responding to the national call to increase hog production. Their increase, to all appearances, is being attained more rapidly. Of more immediate importance, however, are several complex factors which have effected an immediate increase in meat supplies.

The transportation shortage before the government took over the railroads, the bad weather in January and early in February, the large percent age of immature corn in the last harvest and the necessity of feeding this corn as rapidly as possible to save it from decay, have not only resulted in hogging up the animals—particularly hogs—on the farms for a longer period of feeding, but have resulted in a great increase in their average weight and will result, with improved transportation conditions, which already appear, in larger than normal arrivals in market for the next two or three months. The weight of hogs coming to the market for the past two weeks indicates an increase in weight of from an average of 200 pounds last year to the almost unprecedented average of 250 pounds, or a net increase in their meat value of over 15 per cent. This is a distinct addition to the nation's meat supply. It therefore now seems certain that we have such enlarged supplies for at least some months to come, that we can not only increase our exports to the allies to the full extent of their transportation facilities, but at the same time can properly increase our domestic consumption.

The response of the public to our requests for reduced consumption of meat during the past few months has been most gratifying, and this service alone has enabled the government during this period to provide such supplies as transportation to the allies permitted.

The Administration also suggests that in those parts of the country where the old fashioned home preservation of pork is still the custom, this practice should be extended in the present time, as it will relieve the burden upon transportation to and from the packing houses and is economically sound in saving the cost of packing operations and at the same time will provide home supplies of pork to last over the months of decreased supplies.

The Food Administration desires to repeat that it does not want to give the impression that these are times when simplicity and moderation of living are not critically necessary, but that its sole desire is to secure an adjustment between our different food supplies and meet changing conditions from time to time and to keep the public fully and frankly advised of its position with the full confidence and reliance that whenever it becomes necessary renewed appeals for saving will meet the same loyal response as in the past.

White Star, Ky., 4-26-18
Licking Valley Courier,
West Liberty, Ky.,
Dear Sirs:—I am enclosing you my check for renewal subscription to the Courier.
Yours truly,
W. L. HAMMOND.

BIG WAR MEETING!

West Liberty, May 16

All Day Meeting
Nation-Famous Speakers

H. H. Cherry and other famous speakers will talk on War Issues and kindred things

This will be a great meeting in an educational way. Bring the women and children and let them hear the patriotic speeches. Meeting begins at 10 o'clock and lasts till 4. Bring your lunches and hear the whole program

No Charge All Free

Meeting held under auspices of
State Council of National Defense

All About W. S. S.

WHAT Are They?

They are War Savings Stamps. They are of two kinds—United States Thrift Stamps (25c each). United States War Savings Stamps (\$4.12 plus 1 cent for each month since January). Sixteen U. S. Thrift Stamps plus from 12 to 23 cents in cash will purchase a War Savings Stamp, which when affixed to a War Savings Certificate is the guarantee of the Government and the people of the United States to repay on January 1, 1923, the full amount with interest at 4% compounded quarterly. The U. S. Thrift card is a pocket-sized card given free of charge to purchasers of U. S. Thrift Stamps. The War Savings Certificate is a pocket-sized folder given to holders of War Savings Stamps. War Savings Stamps are as safe as the United States.

WHY Should I Buy Them?

Because we are at war;
Because the more we save, the more labor and material will be available for the use of the government and for the support of our army;
Because we must have dollars as well as men in the fight for freedom;
Because they establish the soundest and simplest basis of saving, which is the key to individual success;
Because there is no safer investment in the world;
Because War Savings Stamps must increase each month in value.

HOW Can I Buy Them?

As simple as buying postage stamps. This is the simplest security ever offered by a great government to its people. Any man, woman or child who can save twenty-five cents can obtain at any Postoffice or Bank a U. S. Government Thrift Stamp and a thrift card to which to attach it. This starts you as an investor, and puts you behind the Government.

WHEN Shall I Buy Them?

Buy them NOW, because the cost increases one cent every month after January 31, 1918. The sooner you buy them the less they cost. The price of War Savings Stamps increases one cent each month until in December, 1918, when the price is \$4.23. The cost is as follows:

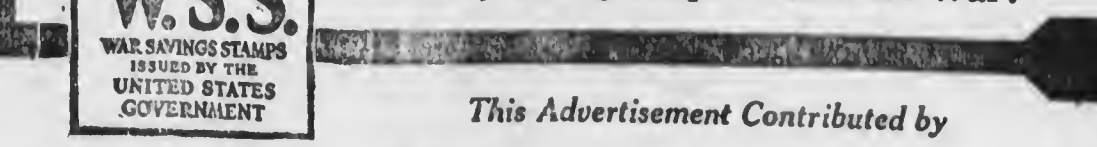
Jan. \$4.12	Apr. \$4.15	July \$4.18	Oct. \$4.21
Feb. 4.13	May 4.16	Aug. 4.19	Nov. 4.22
Mar. 4.14	June 4.17	Sept. 4.20	Dec. 4.23

No commissions are charged to you, or paid to any one. Our soldiers and sailors may give their lives; you are asked only to lend your money.

WHERE Can I Buy Them?

At any Postoffice, Bank, Trust Company, and many other authorized selling agencies.

Every Stamp Helps to Save a Life!
Every Stamp Helps to End the War!



This Advertisement Contributed by
COMMERCIAL BANK,
West Liberty, Ky.
Capital Stock and Surplus \$20,000
S. R. COLLIER, President. EDGAR COCHRAN, Asst. Cashier.
W. M. GARDNER, Vice-Pres. T. J. ELAM, Director.
W. D. ARCHIBALD, Cashier.